

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stoppered bottles,
at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

WATSON'S GINSENG BITTERS
(REGISTERED.)

TONIC, STIMULANT, ALTERNATIVE,
AND CARMINATIVE.
A Specific for all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia,
and Malarious Affections.

GINSENG, the Cinchona of China, has been used for many centuries by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, alternative, and carminative. In all forms of Debility and Dyspepsia, as well as in Malarious affections, it has ever been regarded as a specific.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, late Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, says of the remedy:—

"Several cases in which life would seem to have been at least prolonged by the taking of doses of this drug indicate that some positive efficacy of a sustaining character does really exist in this species of Ivywort."

The Bitters are prepared from carefully selected specimens of the very finest quality of Ginseng, combined with other ingredients to improve the effect.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A NEW REMEDY.

PEPTONIZED FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF
KARN

Specially introduced for Invalids and all who suffer from weak or impaired digestion. Being made from the best fresh English Beef in a very concentrated form it is admirably adapted for general family use and for travellers on board ship.

It will keep good for any length of time in any climate.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

Sole Agents for

Hongkong, China and Manila,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is a useful Toilet Article for the complexion. In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, May 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

Renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, half forfeit; colts, 9st.; fillies 8st. 6lb.; three year olds; about a mile and a half, starting the New High Level Starting Post; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes—169 subs:

The Duke of Portland's b. c. Donovan, by Galopin—Mowerina
Mr. J. Grettton's b. c. Miguel, by Fernandez—Cream Cheese
Mr. Douglas Baird's b. c. El Dorado, by Sterling—Palmflower

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Spuller said that the proposed conversion of the Egyptian preference shares justifies an examination of the question of the British evacuation, as a material difference in French policy in Egypt will have to be made if the country is to be occupied or become independent.

(From the *Macao Independent*.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Lisbon, with the approval of the Government, has decided to consider the expediency of subsidising a line of tea steamers to run between Macao and the ports of Portugal, the subsidy to amount to a grant of 25 per cent over the current tariff.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Leander* arrived here to-day from Amoy.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council convened for this afternoon has been postponed until further notice.

MESSRS Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that tea ex *Batavia* were delivered in New York on the 4th inst.

A COUNTRY paper contains the following in an advertisement: "Coffins and Caskets. I will sell to per cent cheaper than any other Party. Ladies and Gentlemen Laid Out at any hour of the Night or Day."

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 18th ulto, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

DOCTOR—Your husband is quite delicious and seems utterly out of his mind. Has he recognized any one to-day? Wife—Oh, yes. He called me a dragon this morning, and constantly speaks of the governess as an angel.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the Japanese authorities are considering the advisability of framing a draft of quarantine regulations to be put in force with regard to all Japanese and foreign vessels arriving in Japan, and of appointing a standing sanitary committee.

THE Italian Admiralty, as the result of numerous experiments, have given orders that henceforth all exposed parts of machinery are to be lubricated exclusively with castor oil, while mineral oils are to be used for cylinder and similar lubrication.

P.C. 51, HAMILTON, died very suddenly last night. He went on duty at 6 p.m., and afterwards had to go to Hospital, being attacked with fever. He died this morning. It is said that he won the second prize in this month's lottery draw, but this is not verified. He only came out with the last batch.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March: "Edinburgh Town" Wilson.
Gigue: "The Spanish Reapers" Reile.
Waltz: "From the Blue" Walden.
Polka: "The Blue" Walden.
Gigue: "The Blue" Walden.
Gigue: "The Blue" Walden.

At Batavia, Chinese medicine stores are said to run the European apothecary establishments hard. In the former, European medicines are retailed at rates only slightly above the cost price of the goods. The charges often come to only one-fourth of the prices ruling among apothecaries. The latter, for instance, charge for quinine the same price as they used to do when that specific stood at seven times its present value.

It "Traveler" will send us his name and address, not for publication but merely as a proof of his good faith. We shall have great pleasure in publishing his very interesting letter on missionary labours in the Southern Seas. We have read the Rev. Mr. Bondfield's oration in the Scotch Church last Sunday, as published by the *China Mail*, eulogising missionary work in China, and intend joining issue with that worthy gentleman as soon as we have half an hour to spare. Meanwhile we are exceedingly sorry for Mr. Bondfield; we imagined that he knew better. "Was ever thus, etc., etc."

THE telegram which we publish in another column, alleging that the Portuguese Government seriously contemplate subsidising steamers to convey tea from Macao to Portugal, has only three drawbacks. In the first place Macao papers are generally that which the Psalmist said in his haste were; in the second place there is neither the chd (ten) nor the credit in Macao, and in the third, neither the money, the market, or the steamers in Portugal. Otherwise the scheme might work, and the exultation of the *Independente* at the final acquiescence with the long ignored solicitations of the city be in some measure justified.

"EN AVANT'S" letter on the inadequate pay of officers and engineers employed in steamers running on the China Coast contains nothing in the shape of argument that has not already been published in this journal. The entire question resolves itself into a very narrow compass. It is undoubted that the pay is much too small for the arduous and responsible character of the duties; but, after all, it is a mere matter of supply and demand, and the remedy lies with the engineers and officers themselves. Nobody can blame the ship-owners for securing the cheapest labour available—so long as it is thoroughly efficient—and if officers and engineers will accept smaller wages than is customary in other lines, they ought to receive that in their own look-out. Without thorough combination amongst themselves, newspaper advocacy will prove of very little avail with the support of that combination, it would be a very easy matter to bring matters to a fair basis. When "En Avant" next favors us with his views, we would ask him to write on one side of the paper only—writing paper is cheap in these days—and to kindly remember that Chinese compositors do not comprehend abbreviated English, especially when the handwriting is almost unintelligible.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A NAVAL SURGEON.

The court-martial held on Staff Surgeon Magrath, of H.M.S. *Conquest*, was continued to-day.

Dr. Patterson, whose evidence-in-chief, given yesterday afternoon, was omitted for want of space, was cross-examined by the defendant. He said:—On the last day I saw Piddler, when Skanfield states that he said he was worse; he told me he was better. If he had not eaten anything for a week he was not likely to say that. It is not the rule to only see ordinary cases once a day; every case is supposed to be seen twice, but I do not think it is universally done. I cannot say whether Piddler's case was a patient suffering from fever or not; if I had a patient suffering from fever I should see him twice a day. I should allow the sick-steward to take the temperatures. I should not think, from the temperature-chart, that Piddler's case was one of enteric fever. I see that four evening temperatures were not taken. Enteric fever is one of the most difficult diseases to diagnose. I do not think Piddler was in a state of collapse when he was sent to Hospital. It is possible to diet a patient on the *Conquest*—I did myself whilst acting for the defendant. Piddler could have had delicacies from the wardroom table if he had wanted them, I do not think it made any difference in his case whether he was taken to Hospital in a chair or a cot. I should not attend ordinary cases of fever to Hospital. I treat many cases on board.

Dr. Maxwell Craig said:—I attended Piddler in Hospital. When he was brought there he was weak and exhausted. The treatment in his case shows that extreme measures had to be resorted to try and save his life. After his admission it was thought that he was suffering from perforation of the bowels.

William Maher, A.B., said he was in the sick bay the day before Piddler was removed. In the evening he was put in the bed next to him, and saw Dr. Patterson visit him, but did not hear Piddler say anything. Witness noticed Piddler all day. He seemed very ill, but did not

complain. He tried to get up before the doctor visited him, but was obliged to lie down again, through weakness. There was a change in his condition during the night—he vomited a good deal. Witness told him to call out if he wanted him again, but he did not do so—he only said he felt worse. The defendant was present when he was getting ready to be removed. Witness did not see if deceased took any food at all.

Cross-examined:—I should have noticed if he had "gone off his head" during the night. I do not know if the sick-steward was there.

William Harding, quartermaster on the *Conquest*, who was with Piddler in the sick bay, said he only saw the ordinary mess food taken to him, except once, when the boy put some eggs in his tea. His cheeks were sunken, and his breathing labored. He was a jolly fellow when he was well, but was very different after he was sick.

Cross-examined:—I did not see him smoking a pipe whilst sick.

Richard Pascoe, seaman, said:—I was with Piddler in the sick bay the day before he left. I dressed him on the next morning. I did not see him leave the sick bay to go to Hospital, and cannot say if anyone helped him not. I saw him smoking, but it was several days before.

S. G. Douglas, sub-lieutenant on the *Conquest*, said:—I recollect on the 10th May going to Captain Henderson, and hearing him speaking to the defendant. I did not hear what the Captain said to defendant, but what he said to me. "There is a man for Hospital, what do you have you got?" I said "A cutter." He then said "Perhaps he can go in a boat of the *Victor Emmanuel*;" if he does, send two men to carry his bag. I am not sure that I heard him say to me or defendant that if there was any question about the *Victor Emmanuel*'s boat I was not to hesitate about using our boat, and that I was to see the man properly sent over the side. I sent a quartermaster to find out when the cause would be ready, and as to ask two of the crew of the boat of the *Victor Emmanuel* to remove the man and his bag.

By the defendant:—I do not see how there was any difficulty in getting a *Conquest* boat.

Thomas Cox, A.B., quartermaster in the forenoon watch on the 10th May, corroborated what the last witness said as to the removal of the deceased. The deceased was not ready when witness went down. The defendant was there. Witness went down again about an hour later, but deceased was gone.

Navigating Lieutenant J. W. McFarlane, of the *Conquest*, said:—On the 9th May, hearing that the defendant was ill, I went to his cabin, as a friend. I appeal to the Court if it is necessary to say in what condition he was.

The Court was cleared, and on re-assembling the President decided that he must answer, unless it incriminated himself.

Witness continued:—I found defendant very depressed, and apparently ill, and I feared the cause was due to intoxicants. I could form no opinion as to whether *delirium tremens* might set in.

By the Court:—Between the 30th April and the 5th May I did not see him the worse for liquor, nor had I reason to suppose that he was drinking to excess. When I saw him on this particular occasion I did not consider him fit for the performance of any duties which he might be called upon to perform. I saw him at noon the same day, in Dr. Patterson's cabin. He was very restless, but apparently better. I do not think he was fit to do his duty, but he was at five p.m., when I next saw him. I saw him again between nine and ten, when I found him very quiet and drowsy. I thought him fit to do his duty then. The sick-bay steward was there; defendant said he was going to stay all night, by Dr. Patterson's orders. I was rather surprised at this, as I thought defendant was all right.

Defendant did not cross-examine.

William Harris Lloyd, Deputy Inspector-General, said:—When the deceased was admitted to the Hospital he was in a state of complete collapse, his symptoms pointing to perforation of the bowels, due to enteric fever. If his conveyance to Hospital was so urgent he ought to have been accompanied by the medical officer who attended him and conveyed in a cot, with proper appliances, if available, and not in the way he was sent. I cannot say if he should have been allowed to walk from the sick bay, down the side of the ship, to the boat, as I do not know his condition on board the ship; when I saw him he could not have done so. His temperature chart shows that his case was serious for several days, and required careful watching. The medical attendant ought to have recorded the temperatures himself, unless he had a very trustworthy assistant. Care as regards diet in cases of enteric fever is so necessary, ordinary food is quite unsuitable as soon as the disease manifests itself. In this case the continued high temperature was a symptom of the disease; suspicion ought to have been excited, and additional details noted.

The rest of the day's evidence is held over until to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

SUNDAY MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper to say a few words about playing music in public-houses on Sundays. As you are aware music, dancing, and singing on Sundays are strictly prohibited in establishments of this kind, but why should the "Restaurant of Four Crowns," a coffee-shop in Cochrane Street, be allowed to do so every Sunday with impunity? It is very unjust to publicans, who have to pay a heavy license annually to the Treasury, to be denied the privilege of having music in their establishments, whilst another man who keeps a coffee-shop, who pays no license, has been doing this thing for months, and upon the present day, without police interference. As a publican I strongly protest against the injustice done to myself and others, and if no notice is taken by the authorities, we must take stronger measures to enforce our rights.

Thanking you for the insertion of these lines, I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

AN OLD PUBLICAN.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1889.

[We consider that our correspondent makes out a good case. As it is well known, music bath charms to soothe the savage breast, and it can hardly be doubted that the soul-inspiring fiddle, the legibus concertina, and the halcyon whistling would prove a great attraction to solitary wayfarers in Queen's Road West on the evening of the Sabbath. But the police, it seems, object to musical "free-and-easies" in the licensed "pubs" west of Gough Street, whilst allowing it to do so eastward of that famous landmark, not even excepting the notorious coffee-shops (so-called) in the Rue Kuan-may-lue. We don't know why this should be, but we certainly hold a very strong opinion that it ought not to be. A publican in "blood-town," who pays for his license, has just as many rights as the proprietor of the aristocratic hotel in Queen's Road Central, and certainly more than the "boss" of the non-descript establishments erroneously excepted coffee-houses. Go ahead, "Old Publican!"

give you a tin kettle of a piano a chance next Sunday and risk the consequences. We are spoiling for a little amusement with the Bench of Justices, the one-eyed Police Department, and the noble army of official muddlers generally.—Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. Co's steamship *Guthrie*, Capt. S. G. Green, arrived from Sydney and Australian ports this morning. We are indebted to our Colonial exchanges for the purpose of consulting the Imperial authorities on the subject of the subsidies for the projected Canadian-Australian mail line.

Intelligence has been received that the steamer *City of Paris*, which left Queenstown on the 2nd March for New York, has arrived at Sandy Hook. The voyage occupied one hour under six days, and the time has never been equalled.

The Chester Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Millstream 1
Dun 2
Cottillon 3

May 10th.
In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson said the Government was communicating with the Australian and New Zealand Governments regarding Chinese emigration, and he hoped to be able shortly to resume negotiations with China on the question of emigration to Australia.

The examination of Archbishop Walsh before the Times Commission was continued yesterday. He stated that he condemned the terrorist system of boycotting; but approved of the system of exclusive dealing.

The death is announced of the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin.

It is stated that Sir Hercules Robinson's objections to a renewal of his term of office as Governor of Cape Colony have been overcome, and he will likely return to the Governorship with free hands. He is a strong believer in Home Rule, and that the colonies should be free from the control of Downing-street except upon matters of the vital importance.

Later.
Sir Hercules Robinson will return to the Cape for a term of three years.

The Marquis of Ripon, in the course of a speech at Limehouse, stated that after Irish affairs had been settled the pressing question of social reform in the East End of London would have to be dealt with by the Government, and the great evils existing there remedied.

A collision has occurred off the coast of Portugal between the steamer *John Williamson* and another vessel. The *John Williamson* sank, but it is understood all on board were rescued.

HAMBURG, May 10th.
Twenty-five Socialists have been arrested at Hamburg on a charge of conspiracy.

LONDON, May 10th.
It is expected that the charge of disorder brought against Father Macfadden, in connection with the killing of an inspector of police in Ireland, will be withdrawn.

The House of Lords has rejected the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by a majority of 147 to 123. The Prince of Wales voted with the minority.

Father Considine, in giving evidence before the Special Commission, said that the National League never brought criminals to justice. He admitted having said in 1880 that every wretch who refused to join the League deserved to go down to death and damnation.

The Bishop of Galway, who was examined as a witness, declared that the house of the tenants in Mayo were worse than kennels and stables. The wealthy landlords would not relieve the distressed peasantry. Neither Lord Dillon nor his predecessor ever saw one of the 4000 tenants on his estate. He (the Bishop of Galway) encouraged the priests to join the League, and to maintain its legality. The suppression of the League had revived secret societies.

Particulars have been received of the death of King John, the Negus of Abyssinia, whose army was defeated by the dervishes, and the Negus himself killed. The battle between the Negus and the dervishes lasted three days. On the first day the Negus captured many prisoners. On the second day the dervishes took the Negus by surprise. King John was severely wounded, and in a raging fever he ordered 2000 captives to be beheaded. The corpses of the victims were piled up in a great heap. Before 10 o'clock on the third day the King, dressed in sumptuous robes, mounted his horse, and declared himself the elect of God and invincible. The battle was resumed, and he was again wounded and eventually killed. The Abyssinian army was completely routed, 30,000 being killed.

A fresh eruption of lava has taken place from Mount Vesuvius. The outbreak has caused much anxiety amongst the populace.

The Radical members of the House of Commons have presented a memorial to Lord Salisbury requesting him to compel Lord Lytton (the British Ambassador in Paris) to return there, and duly represent the British Government at the Exhibition.

BERLIN, May 8th.
A great strike of coal miners has taken place at Westphalia, and serious rioting resulted. The troops were called out, and a conflict took place between the military and the miners near Gladbeck. Eight men out on strike were killed or seriously wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8th.
The Czar has telegraphed his condolence to the widow of Count Tolstoy, and desires that the successor of the deceased shall work on the same principles as he adopted.

BERNE, May 8th.
Numerous Russian subjects are being expelled from Zurich (Switzerland).

It was at Zurich that a Nihilist Society has recently discovered which had erected a factory for the manufacture of bombs and ammunition.

CAPETOWN, May 8th.
A system of inter-state free-trade is being arranged between Cape Colony, the Orange Free States, and Natal.

LONDON, May 9th.
Krupp's gun factory at Essen, in Germany, has suspended work for want of coal, caused by the strike of colliers in Westphalia.

Turkey and Egypt have adopted the Sugar Bounties Convention.

The friends of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, who is missing, declare that he has been murdered in order to prevent certain disclosures being made as to the alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Irish National League.

Mr. Ballour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in addressing a meeting of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, asserted that the supremacy of the law was an indispensable condition in civilised society. He declared that he would maintain his present policy in regard to Ireland, even if he was aware that Home Rule would come within the next five years.

Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary to the Foreign Office, states that he hopes shortly to renew parleyings with China regarding Chinese emigration to the colonies.

It is reported that Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil, a returned collieryman, who discovered gold near Dolgelly, South Wales, has been offered the Solicitor-Generalship of Queensland.

J. L. Toole, the comedian, has been engaged by Messrs. Williamson, Garner, and Musgrove, for an Australian season. He sails for Australia in February, 1890, and opens in Melbourne next Easter.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Milval, Q.C., member for Durham, dealing with the question as to the flogging of criminals, has been read a second time by a majority of 66.

BERLIN, May 9th.
The strikers in Westphalia number 39,000. The mine-owners are obstinate, and refuse to advance wages or reduce the hours.

LONDON, May 9th.
Before the Times' Commission, Archbishop Walsh was examined to-day. He declared he saw nothing in the action of the National League to induce him to forbid priests from joining it.

Sir Charles Dilke, at a public meeting held last night, expressed his opinion that "Great Britain, was at the present time incapable of defending Canada, and would be compelled to confine her efforts to the defence of India. Cape Colony was capable of defending itself, and

Australia also was able to defend herself. Great Britain, he maintained, had been too apathetic concerning the interests of her colonies, notwithstanding all the talk heard on the subject of federation. Australia, in his opinion, was entitled to have a representative at the Samoan Conference.

Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, has arranged for a visit to England for the purpose of consulting the Imperial authorities on the subject of the subsidies for the projected Canadian-Australian mail line.

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